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WHOLE NO. 3804.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS CONVENES IN SPECIAL SESSION-- TARIFF BILL CARRIES CLAUSE FOR FREE SUGAR IN 1916

Democrats Have Majority Over Two to One--President Reads His Own Message.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—With Progressive Democracy in full control, the ranks of the Republicans depleted and their old leaders gone, President Wilson's special session of the Sixty-third Congress opened today. Bright, sunshiny weather marked the opening of congress and the Capitol was crowded for hours before the time of convening.

One of the features was a parade of five hundred and thirty-one suffragettes who, accompanied by two bands, marched to the Capitol from their downtown headquarters. They had plenty of police protection today. In the center of the procession was a huge banner demanding that congress grant equal suffrage.

On arrival at the Capitol, the women were greeted by a committee of congressmen and senators from the States where suffrage is in force. Speeches were delivered and afterward the women were escorted to special seats in a gallery which had been reserved for them.

NEARLY TWO TO ONE.

Clerk South Trimble called the house to order. Chaplain Couden offered prayer. Trimble directed the reading of the President's proclamation calling the special session. Then the roll was answered in the order of the States.

In the long list were two hundred and ninety-four Democrats and one hundred and forty-five Republican and Progressive members, besides the Delegates and Commissioners from Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the clerk announced a quorum present.

NO HITCH IN PROGRAM.

The program of the Democratic caucus went through without the least hindrance. Champ Clark was re-elected Speaker and permanent organization effected with no delays.

PRESIDENT IN PERSON.

President Wilson appeared in person and read his message, something which caused the Capitol to hum, so long has it been since a President has given that important to a communication to congress. The message was

Two Leading Tariff Cutters in the House



HON. CHAMP CLARK

Speaker of the house of representatives. Chairman of ways and means committee



HON. OSCAR UNDERWOOD.

Chairman of ways and means committee

listened to in joint meeting of the house and senate. It dealt practically altogether with the necessity for the downward revision of the tariff, in obedience to the mandate of the people as expressed at the polls last November.

TARIFF BILL PRESENTED.

The Tariff Bill of the house ways and means committee was introduced at the first possible moment, and, after copies had been distributed among the members, adjournment was taken.

THE FREE LIST.

The bill carries a long free list and includes sweeping cuts in a large number of the schedules. On the free list are boots, shoes, timber, lumber, shingles, laths, cement, wire fencing, staples, iron ore, iron hoop bands, steel, cotton-bagging ties, harness, saddles, leather, belt, farm implements, sewing machines, paints, machine tools, cut nails, cash registers, linotypes, typesetting machines, printing presses, typewriters and road improvement machinery.

The chemical schedule free list includes borax, chalk,

Free List a Long One, While Cuts Are Deep in Very Many of the Schedules.

charcoal, copperas, cotton seed, whale oils, potash, Paris green, sulphate of soda, Talcum, Antitoxine, vaccine virus and prussic, nitric, sulphuric and other acids.

THE CUTS DOWNWARD.

Some of the items included in the downward revision of the tariff are as follows:

In the sugar schedule the plan as provided is to reduce the present sugar rates by twenty-five per cent, with the further provision that in three years from the enactment of this bill sugar goes on the free list.

The lumber schedules show sawn boards on the free list except cabinet woods, which are cut from 12.25 to 10 per cent. Barrels are cut from 35 per cent to 14.77 per cent, and house furniture from 35 per cent to 15 per cent.

FARM PRODUCE CUTS.

The duties on tobacco and spirits are unchanged. On agricultural products comes a sweeping cut. These include:

- Horses from 25 to 10 per cent.
- Sheep from 16.41 to 10 per cent.
- Cattle from 25.07 to 10 per cent.
- Barley from 43.05 to 23.07 per cent.
- Hay from 43.21 to 26.67 per cent.
- Fruits from 27.21 to 15.37 per cent.
- Lemons from 68.85 to 24.02 per cent.
- Live poultry from 13.10 to 6.67 per cent.

It is impossible to estimate the reduction on cotton because of its classifications, but cotton thread is cut from 31.14 to 19.29 per cent; spool thread from 22.95 to 15 per cent; cotton cloth from 47.23 to 26.69 per cent, and ready-made cotton clothing from 50 to 30 per cent.

POSSIBLE SEPARATE SUGAR BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—(By Associated Press Cable to the Star-Bulletin)—Possibly separate bills for free sugar and free wool will be introduced in the hope of preventing a coalition of pro-sugar and protection congressmen against the entire bill.

The Tariff Bill contains a clause which will, if passed, supersede the present penalty clause, permitting the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties, which congress must approve before they become effective.

War Department Gets News From Jolo Americans Are Being Slaughtered

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Sixteen thousand Moro tribesmen are holding the Island of Jolo, in the Philippine Islands, in a state of siege and many American troops are being slaughtered, according to letters in the hands of the war department.

Nothing Serious, Says Forbes.

MANILA, March 8.—Yesterday morning the Calenberg-American publicist, a story from an officer of high rank in the army who recently returned from Jolo. He saw nothing in the city to excite his imagination, and frankly said so. A serious situation confronted the troops under the command of General Forbes and General Pershing, but serious situations are always confronting men at arms, and to the admiral the prospect of a break with a band of more or less hostile Moros suggested nothing more than the better coming of the day's ration for the men who with Krag and Colt took the field, to bring to time a beleaguered tribe which failed to appreciate its own weakness.

Later in the day this account of the Jolo situation was more than borne out by officers at division headquarters who might well be considered as men to whom the activities of the troops in Jolo are no profound secret.

The Calenberg-American yesterday obtained through its Baguio representative a statement from Governor Forbes regarding the civil government side of the Jolo situation.

Governor Forbes said that there had been no evidence of organized crime in Jolo, and that this statement was based upon the reply of General Pershing to an official inquiry as to the status of the Jolo district in this respect.

RUSSIANS APPLAUD THE MONTENEGRIN ATTITUDE

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, April 7.—The Montenegrin defiance of Austria's attempted coercion has aroused a remarkable enthusiasm among the people and resulted today in a huge pan-Slavic demonstration, participated in by many Slav people and unchecked by the authorities.

KAHUKU WIRELESS.

At eight o'clock last night the Kahuku wireless station reported being in touch with the M. N. S. S. L. line, which reported being 236 miles off port. The vessel will arrive at two p.m. today.

SEVERE STRAIN TO WORLD'S PEACE

POWERS NEAR FALLING OUT WHILE ALLIES GO ON WITH WAR.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, April 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The concert of Europe is in dire danger of discord as a result of the open defiance of it which by Montenegro in refusing to abandon its attack upon or its claim upon Serbia. Ambassadors of the Powers are in almost constant informal conference and the future of the great country is problematical.

Dispatches from Kiel, Germany, today, said that two German warships have left that port to join the blockade of Antivari.

Combined Attack Today.

CETTINJE, April 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—In defiance of the mandate of the Powers, the Montenegrins and Serbians today are planning a general assault on Scutari.

Fresh Serbian artillery has been brought up to the beleaguered Turkish fortress and the instant this is placed, a general assault is to open, under cover of which the Montenegrins and Serbians will advance to storm the city.

Delighted at Dismissal.

Montenegrins generally today are expressing delight at the dismissal handed to a British admiral, who, speaking for the Powers, demanded that the siege of Scutari should be abandoned. Scores of messages of congratulation have been sent to King Nicholas and to Premier Tovanovitch, who told the British commander of the blockading squadron before Antivari that Montenegrins intended to reduce and occupy

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MRS. PANKHURST EATS NOTHING

STARVES IN JAIL WHILE HER FOLLOWERS RIOT AND USE TORCH.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, April 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Home Secretary McKenna today asked the physicians of Holloway jail to report on the condition of Mrs. Pankhurst, who is said to be in a critical condition as the result of her hunger strike. So far she has not been forcibly fed.

A score of suffragette meetings were held throughout the city today and the authorities were bitterly denounced.

The Torch Again.

NORWICH, England, April 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A huge and costly residence was burned down here today and the police lay the blame at the door of the suffragettes. The building was unoccupied and made a hot blaze. The firemen had difficulty in saving the remainder of the block in which it stood.

A Kidnaping That Failed.

LONDON, March 23.—The suffragettes' plot to kidnap David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, is illustrated by amazing details supplied by the Referee, a Sunday journal, usually devoted to other forms of sports.

The plan, entrusted to a woman and three men, was to seize and muffle Lloyd George on his favorite golf links at Walton Heath, Surrey, throw him in a motor car and carry him off. The plot failed because the automobile did not appear as time.

"The elaborate details are only beginning to leak out," says the Referee. "The retreat" of the honorable gentleman had been carefully arranged in an unfrequented park in the country when

Diplomatic Jangle Now Threatening California Cause of Worry to Wilson

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—(By Associated Press Cable)—President Wilson is striving to avert a diplomatic tangle between the United States and Japan over the threatened anti-Japanese legislation in California. While no admission is made that any formal protest on the part of the Japanese ambassador, Baron Chinda, has been filed with the state department, yet the President and Secretary Bryan are losing no time in taking up the question.

had natural advantages which would enable quite a small party to guard it. A subterranean suite of apartments had been prepared for the captive, and he would have had every attention. The plotters had even gone so far as to engage the services of a doctor devoted to the cause to be in attendance on the chancellor during his captivity.

Other Activities.

A dust-begrimed suffragette carrying a light, crawled from beneath a platform from which Logi Beauchamp was making a speech at Tunbridge Wells. She was arrested. The woman had hidden under the platform with the intention of setting the place afire, but failed.

Marjorie Masters, a suffragette school teacher, threw a pot of green paint through a window of the Home Office. The liquid scattered over several desks. The woman was arrested.

The women used their hammers again last week. They smashed the windows of a jeweler's store in Bond street and a prominent shop in Holborn. Several of the women caught in this net were arrested by the police.

The standard says the government is considering the question of making illegal such societies as are now directing the work of the militants and allowing their funds to be liable to seizure. The measure under consideration will put hunger strikers whose lives are in danger in the hospitals at their own expense and they will be put back in prison on their recovery. It is understood that all the funds of the suffragettes are invested abroad, and this might defeat the efforts of the government.

JUDD PROPOSES NEW PLAN FOR PRIMARIES

Senate Attempts to Improve Lyman's Election Measure.

The latest ideas in elections was presented to the senate yesterday by Senator Judd in his S. R. 126, which he calls the preferential election bill and which will now join the galaxy of the election law amendments which the legislature is considering.

Senator Judd's statements before the committee of the whole yesterday indicated that his advocacy of his preferential bill was due to the fact that he thought it cheaper than the direct primary systems which are called for by the senate and house bills that are now before the upper house.

The newest proposed system states, among other things, that candidates who receive a majority of votes in the primaries shall be considered elected without further candidacy. First, second, and third choice are provided for, giving the voter a large number of candidates to select from and makes provision, in case the leading candidate does not get a majority of votes, for adding to their list of the second and third choice to give a majority candidate is in general office.

House Bill 209 on the direct primary election bill, introduced by the senate yesterday, will soon be introduced in the house. It is in spite of the opposition of Senators Judd and Chase that the committee of the whole yesterday morning that any one who speaks against direct primary is considered a black sheep, there were but few senators who did not feel that to make any amendment through which Representative Lyman intends to correct election evils in Hawaii.

The bill was considered by the senate in committee of the whole yesterday with its own measure of similar nature and it was decided to make amendments to it that will make it of practically a new bill. As a matter of fact, it is very doubtful if Father Lyman will recognize his offspring when it is returned to him. The senate measure itself was later tabled on recommendation of the committee of the whole.

The fact that the bill provides for direct primaries in such a way that the voter is compelled to vote a straight ticket is the chief objection the senate has to the measure as it now stands and the eradication of this feature has been the task set before a sub-committee of the committee of the whole.

Senator Chillingworth was the explorer, who, after wading through the uncharted depths of the bill, discovered this fact. As he stated in his "opening remarks," he is "in favor of a direct primary bill and believes Hawaii should have it."

It would, he stated, bar sixty per cent of the business men from taking part in a primary election because they would have to vote a straight ticket, something which was abhorred of that percentage of them.

Various expedients to remedy this were considered. Foremost, one was offered by Senator Coke. His chief objection was that while the bill provided for all ballots to be of an identical color, the various shapes of those of each party would expose the partisan policies of the voter as he deposited his ballot. So he drew up an amendment whereby all ballots should not only be of the same color but also the same shape and size, and providing for folding it in a certain way, by which a Republican would be able to drop a Democratic ballot into the box without its loss getting "next."

As Senator Baldwin pointed out, however, that would make it still impossible to vote anything except a straight ticket because only the ballot of one party could be deposited.

"That's so," said the Democratic colon, with a bewildered look on his face. "I never thought of that," and he withdrew his amendment and threw it in the waste basket.

Senator Wirtz asked for a ballot in the general elections which would have the names of all the candidates, irrespective of party, on it in the order in which they had received votes in the primaries.

Senator Kauffman announced his intention of drawing up an amendment by which all those candidates who received a majority of votes in the primary elections should be declared elected without running in the succeeding general elections.

This was in answer to Senator Judd's principal objection to the Lyman bill, which was "the effect that it was too expensive."

"I believe we can accomplish what we want at less expense," he said. "It is possible to adopt the preferential theory by which the will of the electors will be expressed at smaller cost." It is said that the expense of